

CONGRESS

We have no regular Congressional proceedings since our last paper went to press. In that intelligence was brought down to the 10th Dec. the 23d both houses adjourned over to the 27th, when, time enough has not elapsed for re-assembly.

The following from a correspondent of the Boston Courier, is all the news we have from Wash.

Washington, 23d Dec., 1842.

The House adjourned yesterday to meet to-day at 10 o'clock, but no quorum was formed until nearly half past eleven. When they did assemble, however, they went to work with a private calendar was taken up, and a number of bills that had been introduced in the last session, were read and passed; some dozen more were considered, and a few were engrossed and passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and some thirty bills were considered and laid aside, to be brought up to the House, and they were for the most part read a third time and passed—many in all over one hundred and fifty private bills passed at one sitting—a day's work not surpassed since Congress was established. They gave much credit for this day's proceedings, and trust will receive it from all their constituents. Nothing else of much moment was done in the House, except passing a bill to extend the rights of citizenship to the tribe of West-Stockbridge Indians, who are now located in the territory of Wisconsin. Two attempts were made to adjourn till Tuesday next, (Sunday being Christmas), but neither succeeded, by the casting vote of the Speaker. There being a tie vote of 80 to 80, on the vote of the Speaker being given there was some huzzing, considerable clapping of hands and great laughter. Nobody appeared to be sorry, and in reality they deserve a couple of holidays at Christmas, having been such good fellows to-day. The House kept to gether until half past three, at the request of Mr. Fillmore, for the purpose of having the Appropriation Bill, that was in the hands of the Committee on Engraving signed, and then the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Civil and Diplomatic bill without amendment, and it was ordered to be taken up to-day, at one o'clock. He also reported a bill regulating the gold and silver currency, without amendment. Some other bills were reported and referred, and some resolutions, of no great importance, offered and adopted, when the Senate took up Mr. Benton's resolution, which was as follows:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate whether the Quintuple Treaty, for the suppression of the slave trade has been communicated to the Government of the United States in any form whatever, and if so, by whom, for what purpose, and what answer may have been returned to such communication. Also, to communicate to the Senate the information which may have been received by the Government of the United States, going to show that the "course which the Government might take in relation to said treaty, has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe." Also to inform the Senate how far the "warm animadversions" and the great political excitement" which this treaty has caused in Europe, have any application to the United States. Also, to inform the Senate what danger there was of having "the lives and obligations" of the United States in relation to the suppression of the slave trade, "executed by others," if we did not "remove their pretext and motive for violating our flag and executing our laws," by entering into the regulations for the Atlantic squadron, and the re-negotiating embassies which are contained in the 8th and 9th articles of the late British treaty.

The resolution having been read, Mr. Benton modified it so as to insert at the beginning of the second line, the words, "if not inconsistent with the public interest," and then add at the close, a sentence calling for all the communications that had taken place between the British and American negotiators, in regard to the proposed "African Alliance."

Mr. Archer did not object to the first part of it as far as the word also,—but Mr. Benton had no notion of stopping there and went on to make a speech of an hour's length, and I went off. After he finished, the resolution was laid on the table, and the Appropriation bill was taken up and passed without a dissenting voice. A message was received from the President in regard to a call for information in the following resolution passed yesterday.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate whether the late Special Minister from Great Britain to the United States made any proposition, informal or otherwise, to the negotiator on the part of the United States for the assumption or guaranty of the State debts by the Government of the United States to the holders of said debts.

And enjoining a letter from the Secretary of State, in which the Secretary says that "an proposition formal nor informal had been made."

In answer to the following resolve also passed yesterday.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the Senate of the nature and extent of the "informal communications" which took place between the American Secretary of State and the British Special Minister, during the late negotiations at Washington city, upon "the subject of the claims of the United States and Great Britain to the country west of the Rocky Mountains," and also to inform the Senate what were the reasons which prevented "any agreement upon the subject at present," and which made it "expedient to include that subject among the subjects of formal negotiation."

The President says, that measures for negotiation on the subject have been taken, and that it is incompatible with the interests of the United States that any information should be given to Congress at present. The Senate then went into Executive Session and after two hours spent therein, adjourned.

The libel suit brought by Mrs. Handy, of Providence against Elder Knapp, has been settled by the payment of \$200 by Mr. K., and an acknowledgment of his error.

The Louisville Journal says that a gentleman in that neighborhood intends to cultivate an acre of Indian corn for sugar next year, and he says he will convince the West that 1000 pounds can be produced from an acre.

The following article is very appropriate to the way business is done in this village, and indeed, the whole country, as far as our observation extends. Let those who would see "better times" and more prosperity, "Encourage your own."

And to ours too, with a vengeance.

[RUTLAND HERALD.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

"Encourage your own."

Passing recently a shop which a young mechanic of good trade had been occupying, we found it closed. The sign was down, and all was silent as the tomb. The cause was naturally asked.

Was he temperate? Yes. Were his prices reasonable? The same as others asked. Was he desirous to locate at home? He was. Then why has he closed shop? Because patronage was not extended to him. He waited for months but received scarcely work enough to keep body and soul together—while some of our citizens were at the same time procuring their work from other towns—no better executed than he was able to furnish at a lower price.

"Encourage your own," said we. But our train of thought was disturbed by an invitation to step into a cabinet-maker's warehouse. Here was as fine a supply of furniture as decorated Fan eul Hall at the great Fair. Sofas, bureaux, chairs, and a hundred of other things. Where do you find purchasers for all these? said we to the industrious manufacturer.

Oh, they go to the New York or Boston market.

To the Boston market, we exclaimed, why, neighbor—has just purchased some articles of furniture from Boston, at a great bargain he thinks—a sofa much like this for forty dollars, some splendid chairs, too—I did not know there were any like them in town, until I now see you have some here so much like them that I suppose you have taken the pattern.

That sofa, and those chairs too, were of my own manufacture—and he has paid for them in addition to the price I asked here, two freights and a commission—besides a small bill for repairs of injuries caused by moving.

Is it possible? said we, then full sure our motto to "Encourage your own," is not only patriotic but economical.

Mr. — had all his coats made in the city—no tailor of his own town can ever make a fit—they are only convenient to call upon when a button gets off, or the elbows need a stitch. He handed in an old coat to repair to one of the established tailors, with a high commendation on the workmanship, and a wonder that none of the town tailors could do as well.

Who made this coat, sir? inquired the tailor as he cast his eyes over the work.

A Mr. —, of the city.

Oh yes, he is a very good workman—he served his time with me, and has just established himself in the city. I see, however, that he has not paid quite the attention to the stitching of the collar I used to require of him—and I presume a pressure of work has compelled him to make little longer stitches than I used to let pass. However, he will no doubt improve.

"Encourage your own," thought we, if you wish to encourage yourself from the stagnation manifested in the patron's face.

There is no smoke from the brass founder's furnace—his door is open to be sure, and he is standing in it, but his lathe is still. Well neighbor how is business? Dull—had no orders from Boston for three months. Don't you find enough town work? Scarcely any, it is all procured from Boston. Have they any better facilities for doing work in the city, than in town? None—we have every facility they possess in Boston for manufacturing, and cheaper rents; but still the work goes there and we are idle.

If this policy drives the honest and industrious mechanic to the almshouse, how much better, it will then appear, to "Encourage your own."

What a fine toned piano! Only listen. It is better than Gilbert's—it must be imported. Who made it? It was made at our own factory; and while there are more than a hundred pianos in use in town, there is scarcely enough encouragement given to the industrious and ingenious manufacturer, to ensure them a living.

What a fine and useful time might be made of the words "Encourage your own."

Ah, here is a printing office—we will just step in. Good morning, gentlemen, you are quite busy I see. Do you have good encouragement in your line of business? No, we can hardly say that we do, our subscription list is very respectable, but printer's must rely principally upon job work and advertising for their profits. I see you have a college and schools in town: I suppose they patronize you do they not? No, sir—the greater share of their work is done in the city. Why is that: are your prices higher, or cannot you execute the work as well? We can do the work well enough: but stock being much higher in the country, we must necessarily charge more for jobs—it is but a trifle, though—we ask no more for our work than they do in the city. Besides if we had all the jobs which are sent off, we should in a short time be able to compete with establishments in the city, both in prices and in beauty of execution. As it is, it costs as much, taking transportation into consideration, as it would to have the work done here. The head men in these institutions, are very anxious to have them extensively patronized in our columns gratis—but if they have any money to pay out it must be sent to some other part of the country—so we have made up our mind, as soon as we can settle up our business, to go to some other part ourselves.

Well, wherever you go, adopt for the motto of your paper "Encourage your own,"—and I will become a permanent paying-in-advance subscriber.

Here is a new store opened for "ten days only" with the flag end of some stock which city purchasers will not look at. "Great bargains at less than cost," are hung out, and our regular dealers have the mortification of seeing their customers deserted, and their customers taken in at the new store. In ten days the store is distributed in town: spotted cloths, rotten cloths, defective cloths, &c., are found, too late, to have been dearly paid for. Had they been purchased of our regular dealers they would have been returned but Mr. "Ten Days" is among the missing, and they must pocket the loss. How much better it would have been to have followed the motto, "Encourage your own."

Sir, shall I furnish you with a pair of the French shoes—cheap indeed, for those who made them live on frog soup, and can therefore work cheaper than our beef-eaters.

And can you tell me how much was paid for imported shoes last year.

Only fifty thousand dollars, sir.

No sir, my family shall never wear the foreign

article, so long as the Yankee beef-eaters need my patronage to make the pot boil. Give me the brogans first. And, sir, in the future we will buy all our shoes of you, if you will put on your stamp "ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."

Here are some hats, sir, right from New York, if they have not crossed the Atlantic.

Who are those half dozen men I saw idle in your shop on Saturday.

Oh, they are some hatners who are out of employ.

Just get one of them to make me a hat, if it costs ten dollars—and put on the tip just under his name, "ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN." Let there be over his name the American eagle, with this motto:

"Our Country against the world.

Our State before any other in the Union.

Our town in preference to any other in the State."

This may seem girlish, but we are fully convinced that it is the true policy to insure prosperity. If generally adopted, no one would have cause for complaint. Even if you give a little more for an article, it is better for the general prosperity of a town that its citizens should be patronized, it gives them the means to extend the wave till every little circle in the lake of prosperity unites and sets the whole community in motion. "ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN."

Hon. Mr. Rives, Senator from Virginia, states that 56 families comprising 200 individuals, from Dutchess county, N. Y. have purchased lands in Fairfax county, Virginia. They have purchased in all 15,532 acres of land, and preferred small-sized farms, from 150 to 200 acres, but were compelled to purchase large tracts which they are dividing into small farms. The prospect seems to be that the stream of emigration to Virginia will be continuous; those who have come are pleased with the people among whom they have settled; so much so, indeed, that there is a strong disposition, among the wealthy farmers of New York, to purchase lands in Virginia, and remove thither.

Maryland is another State where there is much good land which has been abandoned by slave labor, as worthless, but which by green crops may be cheaply and easily renovated.

We know of no better way to eradicate Slavery from these States than to emigrate there from the free States, and show them how much more freemen will accomplish than slaves.

[Newburyport Herald.

Certainly this is a more natural way of reaching Slavery than voting against it in a non-slaveholding State, though it may not be so well calculated to serve the turn of demagogues who ride that hobby for want of a better.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Repeal of the Bankrupt Law—Gen. Jackson's Fine, &c.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

In Senate, to-day, petitions were presented in favor of the Repeal of the Bankrupt Act by Messrs. Benton and Sturgeon, and against it by Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge, Benton, Berrien, Sprague, Simmons, Wright.

Mr. Tallmadge presented six memorials on this subject from citizens of different counties to New York.

Mr. Berrien said that of the fifty thousand petitioners for the passage of this bill, not more than eight thousand had asked for its unconditional repeal.

Mr. Sturgeon said that however it might be in other parts of the country, the entire majority of his constituents were in favor of its repeal.

The Exchequer bill of Mr. Tallmadge was taken up and postponed till Tuesday next.

The bill to indemnify Gen. Jackson for the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, was called up, and after some further remarks by Messrs. Crittenden, Linn, and Bayard, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; yeas 23, nays 19.

The Senate at an early hour, went into Executive Session.

In the House, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll asked leave to present a memorial numerously signed by merchants of Philadelphia against the repeal of the prospective provisions of the Bankrupt Law, and to move its printing. Leave was not granted objections being made.

A Resolution reported by McLinn from the Committee on public expenditures authorizing that Committee to employ a clerk and send for persons and papers, was rejected; yeas 87, nays 99.

Mr. Wise, on leave, presented a resolution of the Legislature of Va. instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their exertions for the passage of a bill refunding the fine to Gen. Jackson.

The bill for the Repeal of the Bankrupt act was then taken up, the question pending on the amendment of Mr. Cave Johnson to the motion to commit of Mr. Briggs, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to-morrow at two o'clock to report a bill for the entire repeal of the law.

Mr. Salmonstall occupied his hour in an able defence of the law and opposition to its repeal.

Mr. Dawson of La. (Loco) made a brief and spirited defence of the law, which he considered emphatically the poor man's law, and the only measure of relief to the thousands who were now in hopeless bondage through the land.

Mr. Cushing read a petition from merchants of Philadelphia against the repeal, and yielded the floor to Messrs. Adams and Verrie, who also presented petitions against the repeal.

THE THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

[Prepared Weekly.]

Dec. 26. 8 o'clock A. M. 12 M. 5 P. M.

27. 28. 34. 33.

28. 28. 34. 30.

29. 16. 26. 15.

30. 8. 18. 17.

31. 28. 27. 29.

31. 20. 22. 20.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, Dec. 26, 1842.

At Market 500 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep and 80 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle. We quote a few extra \$4.75.

First quality \$4.25 a 4.50. Second quality 3.50 a 3.75. Third quality, \$3.00 a 3.50.

Sheep. Lots were sold from 80 to \$1.50. Withers from \$1.50 to 3.50.

Swine. No lots were sold to peddle. At retail, from 3 to 4 1-2.

Mr. Printer, please insert the following query.

viz Whether it is proper for me, if invited into a school, to dictate the teacher, or correct him in presence of the school, and whether such interference would tend to exalt the teacher in the estimation of the scholars.

PACIFICUS.

A hint to those who have teams. Why don't you and others who have none, to get to Church—thus leading to the Lord. BENEVOLES.

Juvenile Concert.

The Juvenile Choir of Wallingford will give a concert of music in the Congregational Church, on Thursday evening Jan. 5th, under the direction of Levi S. Rice. This Choir having given such universal satisfaction in their previous performances, it is presumed that all lovers of music and musical improvement, will accept an invitation to attend—Exercises to commence at six p.m. precisely—free.

MARRIED.

Thursday last, by Rev. J. M. Rockwood, Mr. Enoch Curtis of Mendon, to Miss Jane Green of this town.

In this town on Sunday evening last, by Rev. J. M. Rockwood, Mr. Daniel S. Squier to Miss Lettice Caldwell, all of this town.

In Shortham, Mr. Frederick Shedd of Bethel, to Miss Eliza Turner of the former place.

In Orwell, Mr. Solon McEwen, of St. Lawrence, N. Y., to Miss Janet Higgins of the former place.

In Bath, N. H., on the 26th ult. by Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Warren D. Gookin of Gouvaria, Cuba, to Miss Luella French, of the former place.

DIED.

In this town, on the 2d ult., Miss Mary Ann Bond, daughter of Zebulon Bond Jr. aged 22 years. The deceased exhibited the most consoling evidence to her pious friends in her life, that she was prepared for death. [Editors in Philadelphia and Scholastic will please notice.]

In Wallingford, on the 26th ult. of typhus fever, Mary Marcella, daughter of Sylvanus and Eliza Barrows, aged 13 years. Also, on the 28th ult. of typhus fever, Sylvanus Barrows, Jr., son of Sylvanus and Eliza Barrows, aged 16 years.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC

for 1843.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

JANUARY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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FEBRUARY, 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

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MARCH, 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

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APRIL, 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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AUGUST, 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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SEPTEMBER, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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OCTOBER, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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NOVEMBER, 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

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DECEMBER, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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31

Wk the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon

Probate Court for the district of Rutland, com-

missioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims

and demands of all persons against the estate of

John R. Hitchcock, late of Pittsford.

In said district, deceased, represented in person, and

also all claims and demands exhibited in offset

thereto, and six months from the 31 day of Dec.

instant, being allowed by said Court for that purpose.

We do therefore hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at

William Manley's, in Pittsford, on the last Monday

of May next, from one o'clock, until six o'clock, p. m., on said day.

A. PENFIELD, A. C. Kellogg, Com'rs.

Pittsford, December, 12, 1842. 18

Just Received

At the Rutland Bookstore, Universalem exam-

ed, renounced and exposed, by M. Hale Smith;

Sears' illustration of the bible; Goldsmith's view of

the world; Rollin's ancient history, 8 vols.; Robinson's

England, Goldsmith's and Pennock's do. life of

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post

Office, Rutland Vt. 31st Dec. 1842.

Arnold Polly Howard Jesse

Allen Ira Hawley Andrew B

Atkinson Geo H Horton Dennis

Allen A Howe Eliza

Bonny David Holden Solomon

Barnard Peter Hunter Mary

Barns Wm F 2 Haven Solomon

Barns John Hall Wm Esq

Barrett Jas Jr 2 Hubbard L J

Brown David & John Johnson Zina

Brown Henry S Isham Lucy B

Barnes R N Jera Mary

Blanchard Ben Johnson Stephen

Brown A L Jones Alfred